

St Mary and All Saints' Church

27 March 2017

Author: Ivor Coleman

www.friendsofdroxfordchurch.org.uk





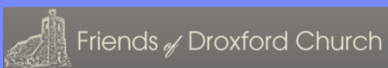
St Mary and All Saints' Church

Celebrating Droxford's Heritage

Droxford Church Community Hub Initiative

Public Consultation

27th March 2017



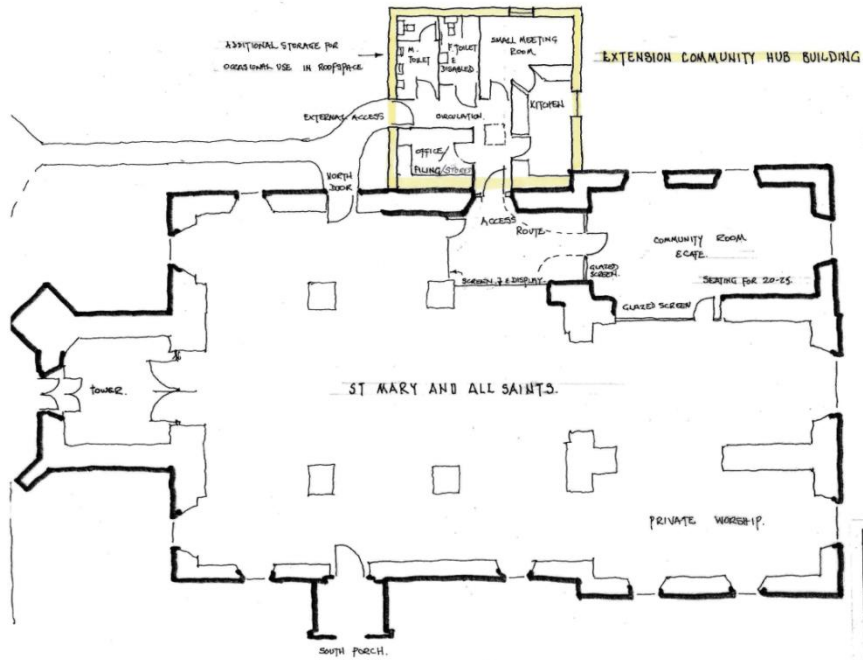
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Celebrating Droxford's Heritage

- **Introduction** The Rev'd Tony Forrest *Meon Bridge Benefice*
- **Heritage Proposals** Ivor Coleman *Hi-Clarity Communications*
- **Your Questions** Answered by presenters
- **Next Steps** Michael Chandler *Heritage Project Group*

Droxford Church, Community Hub Project



Client: FODC.
Site: COMMUNITY FACILITIES, DROXFORD.

Drawing: PLAN.

DATE	1/2010
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DR ASSOCIATES

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Heritage Consultant



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Hi-Clarity background information

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Ivor Coleman - BSc, DipM, AAHI

Based in Oxfordshire, I serve clients across the UK and beyond. I often collaborate with other experts in creative communications, such as designers and illustrators, also with specialists in tourism.

The services I offer draw on more than 10 years of experience in my current work, a former 20 year career in business communications and a lifelong passion for our landscapes and heritage.

This is a short summary of my background. My full CV is available on request.

I founded Hi-Clarity Communications in 2006, providing communication and interpretation services to countryside and heritage organisations.

I have long term professional experience in:

PROJECT NEWS

October 2016



As part of a major restoration programme, the Parish Church of St Mary and All Saints in Droxford, Hampshire has appointed Ivor Coleman to develop an Interpretation Plan. This will tell the story of an imposing Norman

Droxford's Heritage Project

- What do we expect to achieve?
- Who is this project aimed at?
- What do we intend to present?
- How are we planning to accomplish this?



Our Focus

Audiences

- Local people
- Village visitors
- All ages, backgrounds... families, couples, individuals...
- Droxford Junior School



Aims

- Explain what makes Droxford a special place
- Inspire a sense of connection with local history and landscape
- Encourage people to explore and value this heritage

What is Droxford's Heritage?



Landscape



History



People



Journey



Discovering the Story of Droxford

A South Downs Village Journey



Droxford Area Walking Circuit
 Caldicot Castle Cemetery Park walk
 The Nedern Trail
 The Castle Trail

The Nedern Trail
 At the start of the trail in the park (1), the 'Can you see the sea?' display explains the castle's massive scale. Beyond the sea and the castle park, discover what was in the Nedern. Cross the bridge and reach (2). As you follow the sea bank of the Nedern, (3) you will find yourself in the castle's main courtyard in your right hand. (4) cross a commemorative stone where you can clearly see (5) in and around the park. Nearby the 'Ship Aboard' panel (6) tells the story of how the castle was built. A large sign (7) tells the story of the castle. 'When did the White Horse go?' Cross the Nedern by way of the bridge (8). On the bank of the Nedern (9), find the stone 'Wine House'. Turn right, walk up behind the castle and take the path to the right past houses towards (10).

Run a while at the start (11). Take the path and read about the 'When you see a man you don't see'. Follow the trail to another 10 minutes or so for a possible glimpse of the wonderful tower window. Return to the trail by the same route. Continue to the parking (12) cross the road and follow the line behind the castle.

Take (13) through the churchyard. Members of the Caldicot family also owned the castle. An illustration. Take care to crossing the road (14) into the cemetery park, then follow the trackside path to your starting point.

The Castle Trail
 The 'Can you see the sea?' panel at the trail start (1) explains why the castle is sited here. At the castle entrance (2), 'Worship in the Castle' explains the castle's history, which was almost lost for 600 years.

Follow the path beside the sea to the South East Tower (3), now ruined but once offering a fine view of the sea. A small bridge in the tower's second masonry segment two separate phases of construction.

Pass between the gates (4), then follow the sea path to reach the full tower. Woodstock Tower (5), with its original corner and outer door.

The small square (6) around the castle's outer entrance, the Anglo-Norman Keep (7) is on its ground.

Still following the sea, reach the 13th August de Bohun Tower (8) with its original stone.

At the South West Tower (9) turn right out of the main road to the Chapel (10), once a fine example of medieval architecture. Beyond the castle walls, complete your circuit of Caldicot Castle as you reach the starting point.

Nedern and Castle Heritage Trails, Caldicot, Monmouthshire

Heritage Centre Exhibition

A South Downs Village Journey

- Origins...
- Evolution...
- Modern Times...
- D-Day...

On Screen Presentation

- Slideshows & videos
- WiFi & websites

Voices of Droxford


- Prominent figures
- Lives of local people



Illustration by Philip Rutt, ARC Creative Design Ltd

Display Panel Examples – Caldicot Castle

Croeso gartref Welcome home



**Parc Gwledig Castell
Cil-y-coed
Caldicot Castle
Country Park**

Bu'r castell yma yn gartref i bobl am 800 o flynyddoedd. Mae wedi gwasanaethu fel caer strategol, maenordy, cartref gwledig a bloc fflatiau. Edrychwch o amgylch. Ymchwiliwch yr adeiladau a'r gerddi. Darganfyddwch stori gyfnewidiol bywyd yma drwy'r oesoedd.



For 800 years people have made this castle their home. It has served variously as strategic fortress, manor house, country residence and apartment block. Take a look around. Explore the buildings and grounds. Discover the ever-changing story of life here through the ages.

Llety yn dilyn y rhyfel

Yn dilyn yr Ail Ryfel Byd, helpodd y castell i ddatrys prinder dybryd o lecy. Cafodd y tyrrau a'r porthdy eu troi'n fflatiau ar gyfer teuluoedd lleol.

Post-war housing

After the Second World War, the castle helped solve a major accommodation shortage. The towers and gatehouse were converted into flats for local families.





Cynllwynio yn y canol oesoedd

Yn y 14eg ganrif bu'r castell yn gartref i Thomas o Woodstock a Alianore de Bohun, a chroesawyd gwsteion pwysig i ystafelloedd clyd Tŵr Woodstock. Cylhuddwyd Thomas o gynllwynio yn erbyn y brenin. Fe'i carcharwyd a bu farw mewn amgylchiadau amheus.

Medieval seat of intrigue

The 14th century castle was home to Thomas of Woodstock and Alianore de Bohun. They hosted influential guests in the cosy suites of the Woodstock Tower. Thomas's alleged plotting against the king resulted in his imprisonment and suspicious death.




**Canolfan grym
Engl-Normanaidd**

Y Gorthwr, a adeiladwyd fel caer yn y 13eg ganrif, yw rhan hynaf y castell. Oddi yma roedd barwniaid Seisnig, a orseddwyd gan y Normaniaid, yn rheoli pobl Gwastadeddau Gwent.

Anglo-Norman powerbase

The Keep, built as a 13th century stronghold, is the oldest part of the castle. From here English barons, installed by the Normans, held sway over the people of the Gwent Levels.

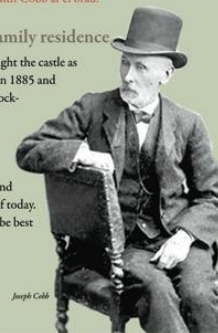



Cartref teulu yn Oes Victoria

Prynodd Joseph Cobb y castell fel adfaïl yn 1885 a'i adfer fel cartref fflug ganol-oesol. Heb ei ymdrechion ef, ni feddrem fwy'nllau castell cyflawn a hyfryd heddiw. Yn y Porthdy y gellir gweld gwaith Cobb ar ei orau.

Victorian family residence

Joseph Cobb bought the castle as a neglected ruin in 1885 and restored it as a mock-medieval home. Without his endeavours we could not enjoy the intact and charming castle of today. Cobb's work can be best experienced in the Gatehouse.






Cymerwch daflen i ymchwilio ymhellach. Mae llawlyfr hefyd ar gael
Pick up a leaflet to explore further. A guidebook is also available.

I gael mwy o lioedd o ddi-ddordeb ewch i www.visitmonmouthshire.com/monmouthshireattractions
For more places of interest see www.visitmonmouthshire.com/monmouthshireattractions

www.caldicotcastle.co.uk



Designed and created by Jane Colman - www.hi-clarity.co.uk Design and production www.occourie.net

Display Panel Examples – Caldicot Castle



Parc Gwledig Castell
Cil-y-coed



Parc Gwledig
Castell Cil-y-coed
Caldicot Castle
Country Park

Gorthwr y Castell – Is-lawr a Dwensiwn Castle Keep – Basement and Dungeon

Cynnyrch, carcharorion a choginio

Cedwid darpariaethau'r castell, oedd yn gynnyrch hela, pysgota a ffermydd lleol, mewn lle oer yma, ymbell o unrhyw garcharorion oedd yn y dwensiwn islaw. Yn aml roedd yn rhaid coginio tu allan i'r gorthwr oherwydd risg tân, er mae'n debyg i'r ystafell yma hefyd fod yn gegin, yn arbennig mewn cyfnodau o warchae.

Comestibles, captives and cooking

Castle provisions, stockpiled from hunting, fishing and local farms, were kept in the cool here, well away from any prisoners languishing in the dungeon below. Cooking may often have been done outside the keep due to the risk of fire, though this room probably also served as a kitchen, especially at times of siege.



© English Heritage

Cegin yn y 12fed ganrif, Castell Dover.
12th century kitchen, Dover Castle.



Gwledda yng nghyfnod y Normaniaid o Dapesth Bayeux.
Norman dining, from the Bayeux Tapestry.

Beth oedd yr Eingl-Normaniaid yn ei fwyta a'i yfed?

Tra bod y wein yn gorfod bodloni ar fara, potes a chwrw, roedd yr uchelwyr yn mwynhau baedd gwallt, cig carw neu ffesant gyda llysiau gwyrdd, gyda gwin i'w yfed. Roedd mêl yn cael ei ddefnyddio i felysu ac i wneud medd. Afalau a gellyg oedd y mathau mwyaf cyffredin o ffrwythau.

What did the Anglo-Normans eat and drink?

While the peasantry made do with bread, pottage and ale, the nobility enjoyed wild boar, venison or pheasant with green vegetables, washed down with wine. Honey was used as a sweetener and to make mead. Apples and pears were staple fruits.

www.caldicotcastle.co.uk

Designed and written by Jane Coleman (www.jane-coleman.co.uk)





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Display Panel Examples – Caldicot Castle

Parc Gwledig Castell Cil-y-coed

Tŵr Woodstock – Ystafell Isaf Woodstock Tower – Lower Room



Parc Gwledig
Castell Cil-y-coed
Caldicot Castle
Country Park



Thomas of Woodstock
Cotton Collection, British Museum.

Thomas of Woodstock, 1355-1397

Dug Caerloyw, mab Edward III, ewythr Richard II, daeth Thomas â rhamant a dirgelwch i Gil-y-coed. Bu'n byw yng nghysgod ei frodyr hŷn, John o Gaunt a'r Tywysog Du, nes i'w briodas ag Alianore de Bohun ei helpu i ennill cyfoeth a dylanwad. Fe wnaethant ychwanegu'r tŵr hwn at y castell yn y 1380au.

Tŵr Woodstock yn y 14^{eg} ganrif.
Woodstock Tower in the 14th century.



Thomas of Woodstock, 1355-1397

Duke of Gloucester, son of Edward III, uncle of Richard II, Thomas brought romance and intrigue to Caldicot. He lived in the shadow of his older brothers, John of Gaunt and the Black Prince, until marriage to Alianore de Bohun helped him gain wealth and influence. They added this distinctive tower to the castle in the 1380s.

Thomas ac Alianore

Yn ogystal â chrafu eu henwau yn y cerng, cafodd bywydau Thomas ac Alianore eu hanfarwoli yn y ddrama gydag awdur anhysbys o oes Elizabeth *Thomas of Woodstock*.



Cerng Thomas ac Alianore.
The Thomas and Alianore stones.

Ystafelloedd clud

Erbyn y 13^{eg} ganrif roedd y cartref yn fwy o breswylfa uchelwyr nag o gaer.

Roedd tri llawr uchaf y tŵr yn darparu llety cysurus ar gyfer cyfeillion a chynffonwyr y Dug.

Cosy suites for the entourage

By the 14th century this castle was less of a controlling fortress and more of a noble residence.

The tower's three floors of apartments provided well-appointed accommodation for the Duke's allies and followers.

Tom 'n' Ali woz 'ere

As well as having their names etched in the masonry, Thomas and Alianore's lives are immortalised in the unattributed Elizabethan play *Thomas of Woodstock*.

Llawr Cyntaf:
Bywyd y castell ar ôl yr Ail Ryfel Byd.

Ail lawr
Thomas a theyrnfraduriaeth.

First floor:
Castle life after World War Two.

Second floor:
Thomas and high treason.

www.caldicotcastle.co.uk
Drawn and written by Iain Colvase (www.iaincolvase.co.uk). Reconstruction by Ned Ludlow.





Display Panel Examples – Caldicot Castle

Parc Gwledig Castell Cil-y-coed

Tŵr Woodstock - Ystafell Uchaf Woodstock Tower – Upper Room



Parc Gwledig
Castell Cil-y-coed
Caldicot Castle
Country Park

Cynllwynio yn erbyn y Brenin

Roedd Thomas o Woodstock yn arweinydd yr Arghwyddi Apelyddol. Dymunai'r grŵp yma o ymchwelwyr gipio grym oddi wrth Brenin Richard II oherwydd y credent ei fod yn llywodraethu'n anghyfrifol. Fe wnaeth eu gwrthryfel yn 1388 wanhau'r brenin ond erbyn 1397 roedd Richard wedi delio gyda'r cynllwynwyr.

Conspiracy against the King

Thomas of Woodstock was leader of the Lords Appellant. This group of nobles wanted to wrest power from King Richard II because they believed he was governing irresponsibly. Their rebellion in 1388 weakened the king but by 1397 Richard had dealt with the plotters.

Llofruddiaeth yn Calais

Carcharwyd Thomas yn Calais i ddisgwyl ei brawf am deymfradwriaeth. Mae'n ansicr beth ddigwyddodd nesaf ond ymddengys iddo gael ei lofruddio gan orchymyn ei nai y brenin, gan gyflymu tranc Richard II ei hun.

Murder in Calais

Thomas was imprisoned in Calais to await trial for high treason. What happened next is uncertain, but it seems likely he was murdered by order of his nephew the king, hastening Richard II's own demise.



Llan chyw, Llofruddiaeth Thomas.
Anonymous illustration, The Murder of Thomas.

Lords Appellant:
Richard FitzAlan,
Earl of Arundel;
Thomas of Woodstock,
Duke of Gloucester;
Thomas de Mowbray,
Earl of Nottingham;
Henry of Bolingbroke,
Earl of Derby (later Henry IV);
Thomas de Beauchamp,
Earl of Warwick;
yn beno /challenge
Richard II.



“Thomas, my dear lord, my life, my Gloucester...”

Dyna ddywed Alianore, Duges Caerloyw, yn nrama Shakespeare *Richard II* wrth iddi geryddu John o Gaunt am ei ran yn llofruddiaeth ei frawd . “...one vial full of Edward’s sacred blood, one flourishing brand of his most royal root, is cracked and all the precious liquor spilt; is hacked down, and his summer leaves all faded, by envy’s hand and murder’s bloody axe.”

“Thomas, my dear lord, my life, my Gloucester...”

Thus speaks despairing Alianore, Duchess of Gloucester, in Shakespeare’s play *Richard II*, as she rebukes John of Gaunt for complicity in his brother’s murder. “...one vial full of Edward’s sacred blood, one flourishing brand of his most royal root, is cracked and all the precious liquor spilt; is hacked down, and his summer leaves all faded, by envy’s hand and murder’s bloody axe.”

www.caldicotcastle.co.uk

Designed and written by Ivoe Caldicot (www.ivoecaldicot.co.uk)





Display Panel Examples – Caldicot Castle

Parc Gwledig Castell Cil-y-coed

Tŵr Woodstock - Ystafell Ganol

Woodstock Tower – Middle Room

Castell Cobb yn ymateb i argyfwng tai

Wrth i'r Ail Ryfel Byd dynnu at ei therfyn, roedd Prydain yn wynebu prinder tai enfawr. Roedd Lloegr a Chymru angen 750,000 yn fwy o gartrefi yn dilyn difrod eang gan fomiau a tannau. Yn ogystal â thaglen adeiladu genedlaethol, roedd cynlluniau graddfa fach yn bwysig wrth ddatrys yr argyfwng.

Roedd yr Is-gapten Cymol Geoffrey Cobb, ŵyr Joseph a adferodd y castell yn oes Victoria, newydd ddychwelyd o Singapore ac etifeddodd y castell. Nid oedd ganddo ddigon o arian i reoli'r lle ar ei ben ei hun ac yn gweld pobl leol angen to dros eu pennau, trosodd y castell yn filatiau ar rent. Gallwch weld tystiolaeth o hyn yn yr ystafell wely o'r 1950au.

Cobb's castle responds to housing crisis

As the Second World War drew to a close, Britain faced a massive housing shortage. Widespread bomb and fire damage left England and Wales needing 750,000 more homes. As well as a national building programme, small scale initiatives were important in resolving the crisis.

Lieutenant Colonel Geoffrey Cobb, grandson of Joseph, Caldicot's Victorian restorer, had recently returned from Singapore and inherited the castle. Lacking funds to manage the place alone and seeing local people in need of a roof over their heads, he converted the castle into rented apartments. You can see evidence of this in the adjoining 1950s bathroom.




Geoffrey Cobb a'i deulu. Geoffrey Cobb and family.



Atgofion am gymuned arbennig

Drwy'r 1960au roedd hwn yn gartref hyfryd ar gyfer cyplau priod ifanc a theluoedd. Ynghyd â'r teulu Cobb, buont yn byw yn y Gorthwr, Tŵr y De Odlewin a Thŵr Woodstock, hefyd rhan o'r Porthdy. Roedd bywyd castell yn y gymuned yn arbennig unigryw a gwerthfawr.

Memories of a special community

Through to the 1960s this was an enchanting home for young married couples and families. Alongside the Cobbs, they lived in the Keep, South West and Woodstock Towers, also part of the Gatehouse. Castle life in this special community was a unique and treasured experience.



Yn y Porthdy: gwelwch sut yr arbedodd Joseph Cobb y castell rhag bod yn ailfail.
In the Gatehouse: find out how Joseph Cobb saved the castle from ruin.

www.caldicotcastle.co.uk
Designed and written by Ivo Coleman (www.i-coleman.co.uk). Photos provided by Pauline Hayward.





A South Downs Village Journey (1)



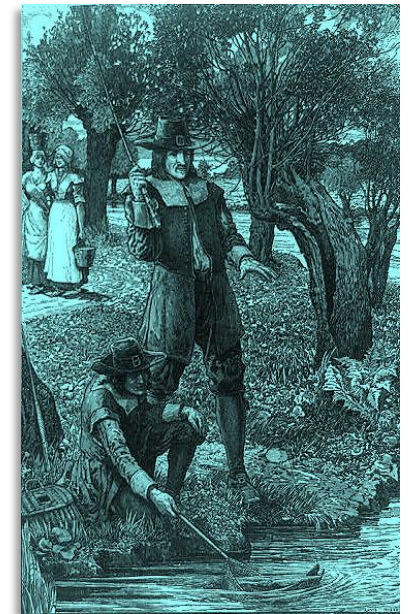
Origins of Drokenesford	
<i>The dry fields by the ford</i>	<i>Neolithic to Meonwara</i>
<i>Saxon Cemetery</i>	<i>St Wilfrid brings Christianity</i>



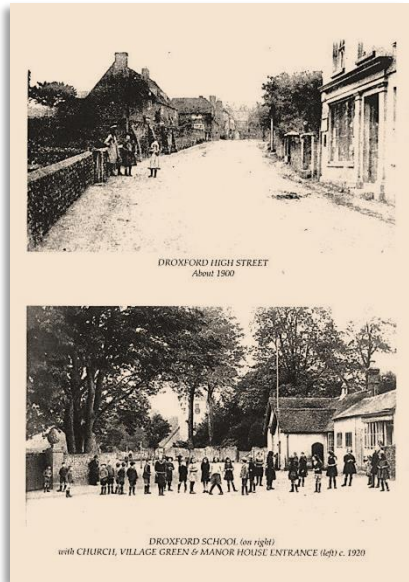
A South Downs Village Journey (2)



Evolution of a Downland Community	
<i>Domesday Droxford</i>	<i>C16th/17th Prosperity</i>
<i>The Medieval Village</i>	<i>Revolution in Farming</i>



A South Downs Village Journey (3)



<h2>Droxford in Modern Times</h2>	
<p><i>Victorian Rural Hub</i></p>	<p><i>Meon Valley Railway</i></p>
<p><i>Lives and Lifestyles</i></p>	<p><i>South Downs National Park</i></p>



A South Downs Village Journey (4)

D-Day Droxford

D-DAY AT DROXFORD

THREE DAYS IN JUNE 1944 PRIOR TO D-DAY

**Friday
2 June 1944**

Late afternoon: Six converted coaches of the London Midland and Southern (LMS) Railway pulled by a Drummond T2 engine steam into Droxford Station. Two stations coaches are positioned in the carriage to the south of the station.

On board are Winston Churchill - Prime Minister, General Smith - President of South Africa, Ernest Bevin - War Cabinet Minister for Labour and National Services, and General Army - Churchill's Chief of Staff. Heavy security is provided by Canadian troops based locally.

**Saturday
3 June 1944**

8:00 am: Droxford local buses Droxford with letter to the King of Windsor Castle confirming Churchill will not go to sea on D-Day.

10:00 am: Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrives for meeting with Churchill. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French, confirms arrival in the UK the following morning.

2:00 pm: Churchill's party arrive to Southampton to watch the D-Day embarkations. They meet members of the Dunham Light Infantry, 30th (Motorbrigade) Division, before taking motor launch to Portsmouth. They return over the Downs to the train, lodging in to see Eisenhower in Southwick.

10:00 pm: Arrive back of train for dinner when the talk mainly about Britain and Britain politics of the turn of the century.

11:00 pm: Churchill writes to de Gaulle inviting him to meet on his train.

**Sunday
4 June 1944**

08:00 am: Telephone call from Eisenhower's HQ of Southwick confirming decision to postpone D-Day from 5 June due to deteriorating weather.

09:00 am: de Gaulle arrives from Algeria or Britain and occupies reception in South with Churchill.

Mid morning: Churchill prepares to arrange leaving for Britain on D-Day, and writes to President Eisenhower.

11:00 am: Eisenhower arrives in the afternoon. He is met by Churchill at Droxford Station. Eisenhower is met by Churchill at Droxford Station. Eisenhower is met by Churchill at Droxford Station.

1:00 pm: de Gaulle's party arrive at Droxford. On his train, Churchill speaks on the D-Day plans.

Over lunch, de Gaulle asks over the value of the Allies (at the behest of President Eisenhower) to confirm de Gaulle and the Free French as the main force Government in case of a British withdrawal. Churchill indignantly says 'No, we will always side with the US in any arrangement with the Allies'.

3:00 pm: Churchill takes de Gaulle to meet Eisenhower of Southwick, where they meet for the first time for a further while on 4/6 days later. Historical differences emerge on Eisenhower's support for French wishes.

4:00 pm: Eisenhower of Home is confirmed.

6:00 pm: Churchill's train leaves Droxford for Waterloo. de Gaulle has refused to join them.

08:00 am: Eisenhower makes the final decision for D-Day to be on 6 June 1944.

President Eisenhower's decision to postpone D-Day to 6 June 1944 was a result of the weather. The weather was so poor that the Allies decided to postpone the invasion until the weather improved. Eisenhower was the one who made the final decision to go ahead on 6 June 1944.

Portsmouth

5 June 1944

D-DAY AT DROXFORD

DROXFORD STATION ON THE MEON VALLEY RAILWAY

THE STATION AT WAR



With direct access to London and Southampton, Droxford was an important distribution point for troops and goods awaiting to be transported to D-Day. Winston Churchill, Sir Alan Brooke and the Prime Minister were to be transported to the US by train. Droxford was the only station in the area to have a Command Car on the line of D-Day. Droxford was also the only station in the area to have a Command Car on the line of D-Day. Droxford was also the only station in the area to have a Command Car on the line of D-Day.

The Home Guard were given the task of guarding the surrounding fields and roads - but although they knew their mission was important, they were not told officially who they were guarding.

Droxford Home Guard at Fir Hill

Home Guard members were given the task of guarding the surrounding fields and roads - but although they knew their mission was important, they were not told officially who they were guarding.

ON-BOARD CHURCHILL'S RAILWAY COACH

Churchill was described as being always in the bath, and the Chief of Staff was always on the phone. There was also a map of the coast on the coach.



MEON VALLEY TRAIL

Churchill's train was positioned in a 'slip' - a low part of the Meon Valley Railway.

Eisenhower at the station

THE STORY OF A PHOTOGRAPH

A copy of this iconic photograph of Churchill and Allied leaders hung for many years in the Waiting Room of Droxford Station. It has long been assumed to have been taken on the platform there - or was it? Droxford was visited by British enthusiasts who pointed out that the Platform canopy was not correct for Droxford Station.

An alternative site for this photograph was proposed by Winston Ramsey in his book 'D-Day Then and Now'. He noticed that another image, taken at the same time but facing in the opposite direction, showed no sign of the famous coating of Droxford. He proposed that the photograph of the platform meeting had taken place at Ascot on May 12th 1944.

Critical evidence is provided by the presence of Eisenhower in the main picture, and a meeting on May 12th between Churchill and Eisenhower on the train is confirmed by Martin Gilbert. Churchill's official biographer, Gilbert recently Church's movements on that day.

On May 12th, Churchill left London, with Smith, Maclean King and Sir Geoffrey Hughes, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, for a hour of inspection of troops preparing for 'Overlord', all units on the south coast. They witnessed a series of demonstrations, including the tank for Ascot, where they were joined by New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser. They left Ascot on the train, Churchill was joined for dinner by Eisenhower.

AND THE PHOTOGRAPH?

In May 1963 Echo reporter, Sir King, was cruising in the White Horse but after covering the Droxford Magistrates Court and someone mentioned the picture of Churchill which hung in the Waiting Room until Droxford Station was closed in 1962. Where had it gone? They observed Sir King's response to Charles Anderson, MBE in Heywood. He had been presented with it when he sat for the portrait, as ordered by the artist to Charles Anderson. Charles had chosen the sitting near Droxford Station as the site for Churchill's trip. Charles Anderson's description and no other knew what had happened to this photograph, until recently.

RESEARCHING THE PICTURE

Revisiting the present Droxford history graduate Albin James found by chance the same image in the National Archives, in the collection of 'Sir King's Answer'. It was the same picture, and could this be the very photograph which hung in Droxford Station?

FOLLOWING IN EISENHOWER'S FOOTSTEPS

On August 19th 1944, Sir President Eisenhower set out on his journey to the South Coast to inspect the progress of the preparations for the D-Day invasion. He was accompanied by General Eisenhower, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, Sir Alan Brooke, the Chief of Staff, and Sir Geoffrey Hughes, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia. They left London on the train, and arrived at Droxford Station on May 12th 1944. They were met by Churchill, and Eisenhower was joined for dinner by Eisenhower.

Portsmouth

On Screen Presentation

Slideshow

- Droxford Heritage

Films & videos

- The Community Hub Project
- D-Day Droxford
- South Downs National Park

Presentation facility

- WiFi, Web, DVD, USB, Laptop, etc



Voices of Droxford

Prominent rectors

- John de Drokenesford (Medieval)
- Bilson and Cuffaude (Tudor)
- Bridge and Vaughan (Victorian/Edwardian)
- Etheridge (Second World War)

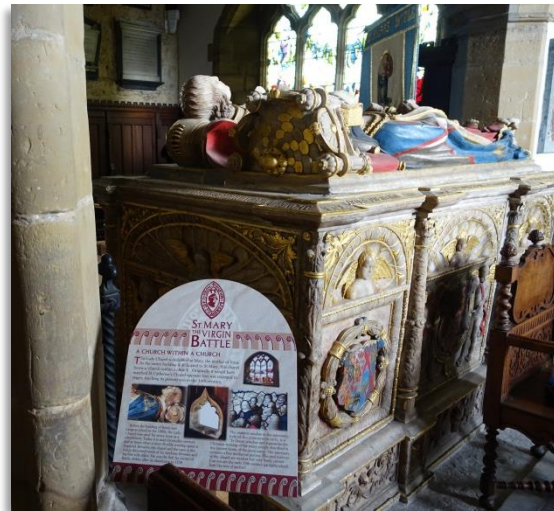
Lives of local people

- Family memories
- Recollected stories



St Mary and All Saints' Church

At the Heart of the Village

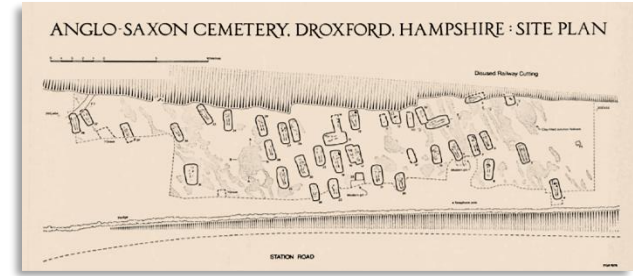


Visitor displays in the church of St Mary the Virgin, Battle, Sussex



Putting Heritage on the Map

Heritage Archive Project



Signage



Landmark?



Droxford's Heritage Project

- What do we expect to achieve?
- Who is this project aimed at?
- What do we intend to present?
- How are we planning to accomplish this?



Question Time



Next Steps

- Assimilating your feedback
- Finalising our plan with SDNPA and HLF
- Appointing suppliers and developing the materials



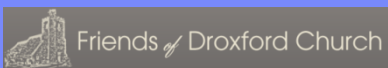
St Mary and All Saints' Church

Celebrating Droxford's Heritage

Droxford Church Community Hub Initiative

Public Consultation

27th March 2017



Supported by

